

The Hong Kong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FINE.
Barometer 30.05

October 8, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 76, 2 p.m. 83
Humidity 89, " 70

October 8, 1913. Temperature 6 a.m. 75 p.m. 82
Humidity 86, " 59

2927 九月八日

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1914.

四月八日

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

BOMBARDMENT OF ANTWERP: GERMAN WARNING.

SEAT OF BELGIAN GOVERNMENT REMOVED TO OSTEND.

Bitter Fighting Proceeding in France.

CANADA TO RAISE ANOTHER EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Three German Warships Sunk at Tsingtao.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

Oct. 7, 11.45 a.m.
Canada has decided to send a second expeditionary force.

Hard Fighting.

Oct. 7, 4.55 p.m.

A Paris communiqué states that on our left the battle continues still with great violence.
The opposing front extending through the region from Lens to Labasse is prolonged by masses of cavalry who are in action up to the Armentières district.

German Attacks Fall.

Oct. 7, 4.55 p.m.

The communiqué continues that between the Somme and the Mense there is nothing to report. The enemy at Woerre have made a fresh effort to impede our progress but have failed.

The Bombardment of Antwerp.

Oct. 7, 7.55 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that the German Commander sent an officer with the white flag to Antwerp at 7.30 o'clock and announced that the bombardment would commence at 9.30. Thereupon many fugitives left Antwerp for the Dutch frontiers at noon.

Belgian Government Transferred.

The Belgian Government has been transferred to Ostend.

German Warships Sunk.

Oct. 7, 7.25 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Toyko reports that the German cruiser Cormoran and two gunboats have been sunk in Kinchau Bay. [The Cormoran is a subsidiary cruiser of 1,814 tons with a speed of 18 knots. She was launched in 1892 and completed the following year. She is armed with eight 4.1-in quick-fires and seven smaller guns and has two torpedo-tubes.]

Our Treasury.

Oct. 7, 7.25 p.m.

Applications in regard to fifteen millions, six months Treasury Bills, totalled thirty and a half millions, at an average rate of 3.15-32 per cent.

Russian Successes.

Oct. 7, 6.50 p.m.

A Petrograd communiqué states:—Fighting is proceeding on the German rearguard in East Prussia, which has been strongly reinforced. We fought on the Vistula front successful advance guard actions at Opaw and Sandomir.

We defeated the Austrians in the Carpathians on the Sanek River and captured quick-fires and prisoners, while near Munkacs, 150 miles north-east of Buda Pest, we took the artillery park and several transport trains.

Fighting Favours Allies.

Oct. 7, 8.30 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that north of the Oise and at Lens hard fighting is proceeding; elsewhere a slight advance has been made. The retreat varies throughout the line.

The reports generally are satisfactory, the Frenchmen fighting with great dash and bravery.

The Germans attacking Antwerp have pushed forward their positions against considerable resistance by the garrison.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

Germans say their Battles were indecisive.

Oct. 7, 2.15 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam reports that a German communiqué states that continuous French outflanking efforts against our right extended along the battle-front north of Arras. Our advance guards came in touch with the French cavalry west of Lille and west of Lens. Our counter attacks at Arras, Albert, Roye, hitherto, were indecisive. No change elsewhere. The Germans claim to have captured a number of prisoners and guns in Russian Poland.

[From Our Own Correspondent]

The Shanghai Volunteers.

Shanghai, Oct. 8, 12.50 a.m.
The War Office has accepted the Shanghai volunteers, whose scheme is being revised. The men are going under the auspices of the China Association, and funds are being raised for them in Shanghai. It is hoped that a hundred will be shipped immediately. Already two small batches have left.

Police Officials Proceed Home.
Captain Hilton Johnson, acting Police Superintendent of Shanghai, and Colonel Bruce, the ex-Superintendent, are under orders to proceed home.

In connection with the above wire, the following from the *China Press* of September 30 is of interest:—

Those numerous patriotic young Britishers in Shanghai who have a mind to do their bit for their country, but have not the necessary dollars wherewith to purchase a passage home, will be delighted to learn that there are now no fewer than three schemes afoot to help them through. The preliminary skirmishing has been got through with and it has been found that there are plenty of would-be fighting men about and a desire on the part of the wealthy to put down the hard cash.

This much discovered, it was not particularly difficult to rope in some half-dozen gentlemen with sound military experience and organising ability and the best that can be done is to advise go too much into detail and the best that can be done is to advise everybody desirous of serving with the army to send in their names and military qualifications, if any, either to the British Consulate, the secretary of the China Association, 6 Peking Road, or the Legion of Frontiersmen.

Then they must bottle up their enthusiasm and watchfully wait. The schemes afoot are solid affairs and the men at the head of them do not intend to spoil the whole business by rushing. A request has gone to reliable men in London to reply just what the War Office wants;—whether detachments complete in themselves, or individuals to be posted to whatever units are short of men, the conditions of service, medical tests and so on.

Without such information little can be done. A representative of the *China Press* had a long talk with one of those entrusted with the organising work and had impressed on him what has been rather too evident all the way along. It is that some of the Shanghai Britishers are a trifle too enthusiastic.

They seem to have a notion that, because they can ride and shoot and perhaps have had some Volunteer training, they have only got to make their way home and will immediately be hurried off right into the firing line. They overlook the fact that none but the most highly trained men are being sent to the Continent and that even the Territorial regiments, which have been drilled and trained as brigades and divisions for years, are all being given six months special field work.

Many a time have high military officers admitted that the Second South Midland Mounted Brigade and the Fourth Brigade of the Second London Division, to name only two, are on a par with the best regular troops, but no exception is being made in their case. Therefore, it cannot be expected that any special favour will be shown to a few score men from Shanghai.

They will be most acceptable, without doubt, but they will have to go through their training, equally with the others. Then there is another point. The British Empire's concern is not only just wherever the battlefield on the Continent happens to be pitched.

Men are wanted to bake under India's sun, to swallow Egypt's dust, to shiver in the cold winds that sweep over Sheppery, to tramp around the General Post Office, the Bank of England, Wellington and Chelsea Barracks. Again the Shanghai volunteer has got to remember that he must take his chance with the rest.

When the South African war was on men volunteered with the knowledge that they were going out to fight;—that was the incentive,—now they may be called on to do barrack duty in London, with nothing more exciting than challenging some ignorant person who comes too near the limit after dark. The consolation is that the soldier, wherever he is, will be helping his nation's cause.

LOCAL ITEMS.

TWO MORE PRIZES OF WAR.

This morning two more prizes of war were brought into Hong Kong Harbour. They are the s.s. *Tannefeld* and s.s. *Rio Pascig*.

The former of these is quite a big boat. She is a steel screw steamer of 5,341 tons, with the following dimensions:—Length, 418 feet; breadth, 54 feet; depth, 20.1 feet. She was built in 1898 by Messrs. Wiggin, Richardson and Co. of Newcastle, for the Deutsche Dampfahrt Ges. Hansa, and her port of registry is Bremen.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Bombardment of Antwerp Imminent.

Oct. 7, 4.50 a.m.
An Antwerp telegram states that the Military Governor has informed the Burgomaster that a bombardment of Antwerp is imminent and people wishing to flee from the town are requested to leave. The Governor says that the bombardment will not influence the town's resistance, which will be pushed to the extreme limits.

"Heathen Japan."

Oct. 7, 9.30 a.m.
Sir Claud Macdonald (former British Ambassador to Tokyo) in a letter to the *Times* refers to the recent protest of German theologians regarding the inclusion in the war of "heathen Japan" under the pretext of the Alliance.

Japanese Courtesy and Chivalry.

Sir Claud Macdonald says: It is not known as generally as it ought to be how straightforward, honest, dignified and loyal to us was the Japanese conduct of the negotiations before and after the Russ.-Japanese war, nor how courteous and chivalrous they were to their opponents in defeat. The fullest information regarding wounded Russians for transmission to their friends was immediately obtainable; even details were sometimes telegraphed. Lord Hardinge, who was then Ambassador to St. Petersburg, can bear me out.

"Not Forgetting Germany."

Sir Claud ventures to think that some Christian nations, not forgetting Germany, have much to learn of Christian virtues, chivalry and humanity from "heathen Japan."

Mines in the Adriatic.

Oct. 7, 4.50 a.m.
The French Admiralty announces that mines have been laid in the Adriatic Sea in Austro-Hungarian territorial waters and channels between the islands and the Dalmatian coast.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

How to Protect Yourself Against Them.

"In times of epidemic disease," writes Sir Joseph Fayrer, M.D., "nothing is worse for a man than to be the Japanese conduct of the negotiations before and after the Russ.-Japanese war, nor how courteous and chivalrous they were to their opponents in defeat. The fullest information regarding wounded Russians for transmission to their friends was immediately obtainable; even details were sometimes telegraphed. Lord Hardinge, who was then Ambassador to St. Petersburg, can bear me out.

Fortunately, there is now a most simple and efficient precaution against all infectious diseases, the germs of which attack us through the mouth and throat.

This precaution consists in the occasional use of Formamint Tablets—a palatable and harmless germeide—which when sucked in the mouth have the unique property of destroying disease germs there and in the throat.

Formamint has gained a world-wide reputation as an effectual aid in the prevention of sore throat, consumption of the lungs, influenza, scarlet fever, measles, etc.

That Formamint will also destroy the germs of enteric fever is evidenced by the laboratory experiment illustrated here.

A round glass plate was first covered with a special medium on which the typhoid bacilli develop luxuriantly. The right half was then painted with ordinary saliva, and the left half with saliva in which Formamint had been dissolved. Afterwards, both halves were inoculated in absolutely the same manner with typhoid bacilli. The result was that on the half treated with ordinary saliva an active growth of bacilli occurred, while on the left half, which had been painted with Formamint saliva, there was no growth of bacilli whatever. This clearly shows that the person whose mouth and throat are protected by Formamint will be practically immune from typhoid bacilli in those regions.

A Practical Hint.

Considering how suddenly typhoid and cholera sweep over this country, the wise man who realises that a proper amount of protection is right—will make a point of always having Formamint Tablets at hand ready for emergencies.

Formamint can be obtained at all Chemists in bottles of 50 tablets, and if you would like to know more about it, A. Wulff & Co. will be very pleased to send you a booklet on the subject. Their address is 6, Kukkiang Road, Shanghai; please mention this paper when you write to them.

Canada has decided to raise a second Expeditionary Force. The Belgian Government has been transferred to Ostend. On the Left, the big battle still continues with great violence.

British trade returns for September show big decreases both in exports and imports. Mines have been laid in the Adriatic in Austro-Hungarian territorial waters. It is hoped to ship a hundred volunteers for the front from Shanghai immediately. In the Woerre region the enemy has made a fresh effort to impede the French progress, but has failed.

The Military Governor of Antwerp has informed the Burgomaster that a bombardment of the town is imminent. It is announced that the bombardment of Antwerp will not influence the town's resistance, which will be pushed to extreme limits.

The War Office has accepted the Shanghai Volunteers' offer of service, and the men are going under the auspices of the China Association.

Tests of German thoughts against the inclusion in the war of "heathen Japan."

NEWS.

Further war news from various sources is given today.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

A proclamation dealing with trading with the enemy is given on page 4.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 6.

General news and articles on anti-war developments and on the war spirit in France appear on page 3.

Arrangements for holding working parties to make garments for troops at the front are outlined to-day.

It will be seen from our news columns to-day that Canton is making a splendid response to the Prince of Wales' appeal.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Wednesday.

Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Thursday.

Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Meeting of Shareholders—noon.

Saturday, October 10.

Sale of Boots and Sutlings—

G.P. Lammar's Sales Rooms—11 a.m.

Amateur Boxing Tournament at City Hall.

Meeting of Shareholders of the Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.—12.15 p.m.

Fourth Gymkhana meeting—3 p.m.

Monday, October 12.

Sale of Steamers Hoi Ming and Hoi Wa.—G. P. Lammar

—noon.

Sale of Curios—G. P. Lammar's Sales Rooms—2.30 p.m.

Monday, October 19.

French Convent Sale of Work.

Sale of Leasehold Property—

G.P. Lammar's Sales Rooms—3 p.m.

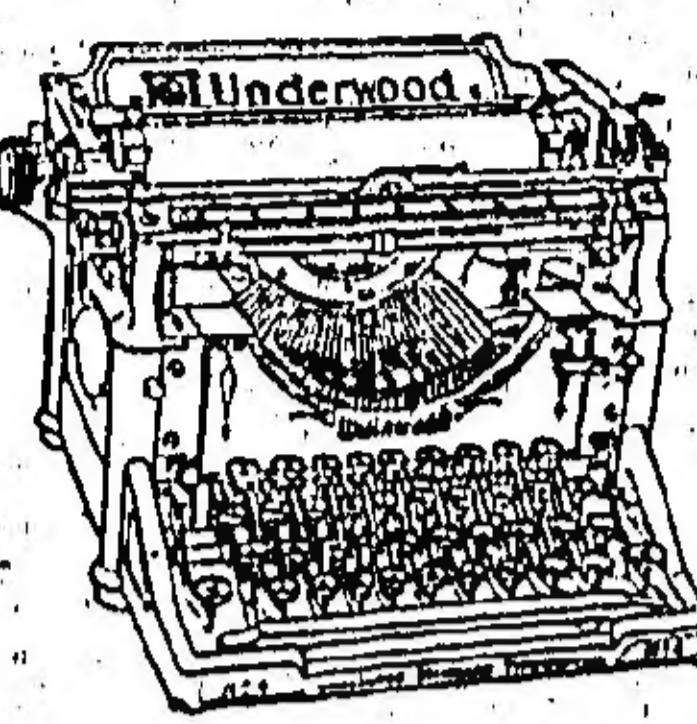
Wednesday, November 4.

Licensing Sessions.

NOTICES

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IN
THE MARKET



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CHEAPEST
BECAUSE
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THE
LONGEST

INSPECTION INVITED.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

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LARGE STOCK OF ALL SIZES ON HAND.

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.
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New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment.—Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value, No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death and Numerous Options at the Age of 25. Write for Pamphlet and Full Particulars to DODWELL & CO. LTD. Agents.



ASTHMA
CAN Be Cured.

THEN why be half suffocated, and sit up all night coughing and gasping for breath when NOBE'S ASTHMA CURE will give you certain, prompt relief and ensure a good night's rest? This, the only genuine cure for Asthma discovered by Mr. NORBS, qualified Chemist, and a sufferer for many years, will, if taken when necessary, effect a radical cure of this erstwhile incurable malady.

Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. and all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. per lb.

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General Managers.

Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

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SOLE AGENTS

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

M. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years.

He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 39 Cochrane Street, 1st floor, Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

WING KEE & CO.

47-49, Connaught Rd.

SHIP CHANDLERS

PROVISION & COAL

MERCHANTS

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

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DENTAL Surgeon
No. 60, Queen's Road
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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

NOTICES

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HOTELS.

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AND
GRILL ROOM.

Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

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REAL COLD ICED DRINKS.

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SPECIAL MONTHLY TERMS TO RESIDENTS.

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CENTRAL LOCATION.
All Electric Trans. Pass. Entrance.
One Minute's Walk from Ferry. Telephones on All Floors.
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings.
Hot and Cold Water System Throughout.
Best of Food and Service.
Hotel Launch meets all Steamers.
E. H. NORTE, Manager
Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA" Tel 373

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PERFECT SANITATION
High Class Accommodation for Families at Moderate Prices; Those desiring Economy combined with Comfort, Quiet and a Most Refreshing Home, Free from Household Annoyances, should inspect these Residential Quarters.

Luxuriously furnished Lounge, Drawing, Reading & Writing Rooms.

Under Personal Management of
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Try Our 1st Grade Guaranteed Australian Butter. Absolutely the Best Imported—75 cts. per lb. Coffee 70 cts. per lb. For the Best Cakes, Scones, Bread, Coffee, Meals a la Carte and Table d'Hoté, Afternoon Teas, Ices, Milk, and Cold Minerals. Only at

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

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BEST SITUATED HOTEL IN TOWN.

EVERY ROOM HAS A BATH-ROOM; DRESSING ROOM ATTACHED.

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Under the New Management of
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NEW MACAO HOTEL.

PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

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W. is the leading Manufacturer in
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Quality. Our Syrup is prepared from the best
quality of Sugar. We give our special
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MEE CHEUNG.

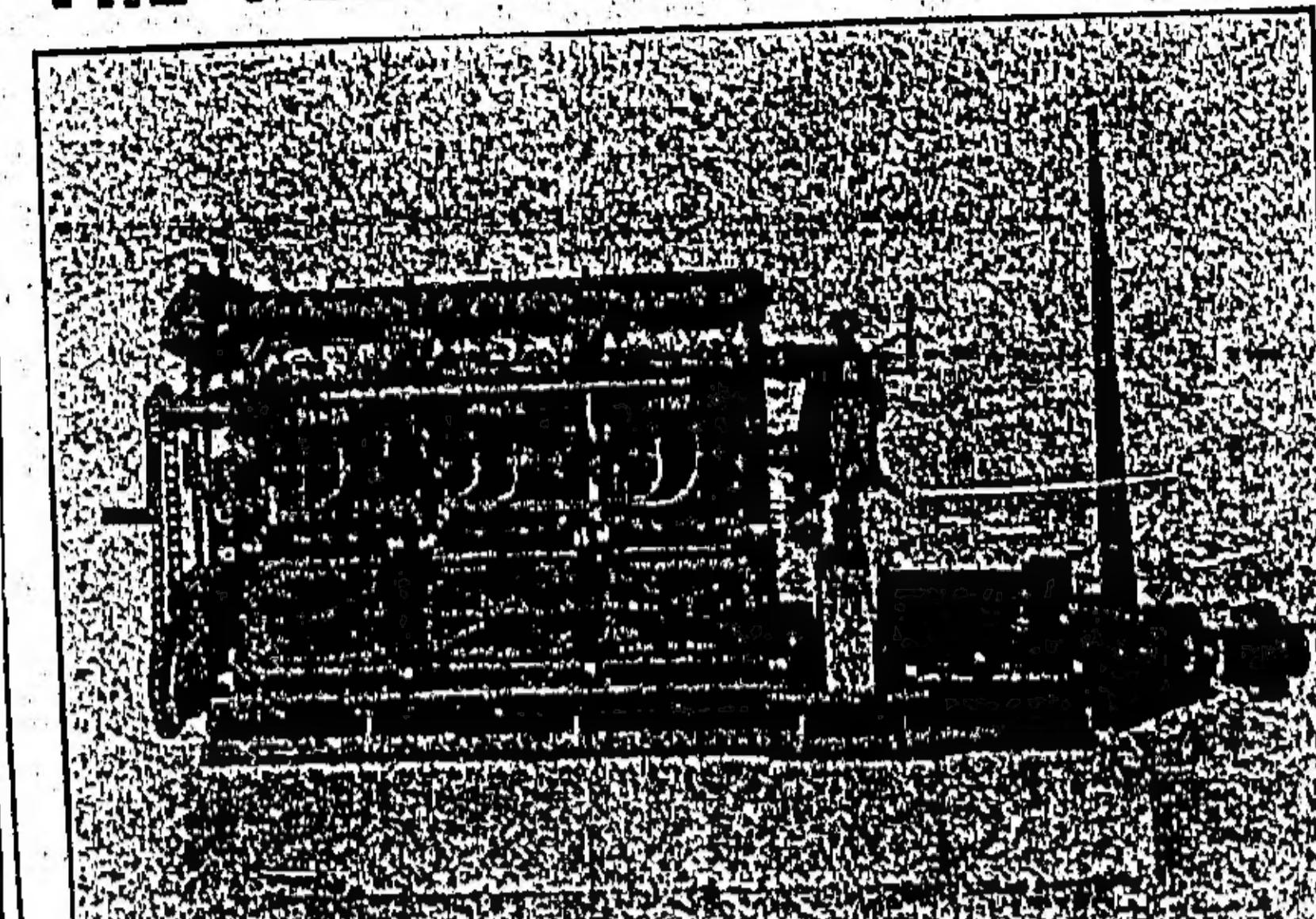
ART PHOTOGRAPHER
HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

Developing, Printing & Enlarging.
Hongkong, 18th July 1913.

NOTICES

THE PENTA KEROSENE MOTOR.



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MOST RELIABLE ENGINE IN THE MARKET.
SMALL, COMPACT, ECONOMICAL FOR
STATIONARY AS WELL AS MARINE
PURPOSES. VARIOUS SIZES IN STOCK.
DEMONSTRATION BOAT IN HARBOUR.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
A. B. THE SWEDISH TRADING CO.
IN CHINA LTD.
YORK BUILDING (TOP FLOOR).

OUR
CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Trading with Austrians and
Germans.

In a small community like Hongkong, where the agencies of the large business houses at Home and on the continent have been distributed regardless of nationality, opportunities have arisen since the war for British firms to expand at the expense of alien enemy firms but if the Germans were driven completely from the colony it must be obvious that in the long run certain lines of business would disappear with them and the colony, if not the individuals connected with it, would suffer accordingly. The idea of the new measure is to maintain our trade, no matter what course the enemy pursues, under a free and fair flag and we believe that, after mature consideration, this, too, will be the opinion of those gentlemen who, acting to the best of their belief in the public interest, so vigorously opposed it. We may rest assured that what His Majesty's Government considers the right course to pursue in present circumstances is really the right course for us to follow.

Daily Press.

Trading with the Enemy. It is unnecessary, however, to say that there is a very large section of the British public who regard Free Trade and Fair Trade not as one and the same thing but as opposite policies, and to such Mr. Harcourt's instruction must seem strangely out of tune with the official propaganda for the capture of the enemy's trade. But trade, as H.E. the Governor remarked, is many-sided, and the Imperial Government in formulating its policy has taken much broader and much longer views than the individual British trader is as a rule apt to take. Let us bear in mind that our war is against Prussian militarism rather than against German commerce, which has undeniably contributed largely to the material prosperity of our Colonies, and if during the continuance of the war the Government is able to secure that no proceeds of the trade done in British territory by such German firms as are licensed to carry on a trade shall go to support, in any shape or form, resistance to our armies in the field, we are inclined to think that we shall have little reason to cavil at the decision at which the Government has arrived.

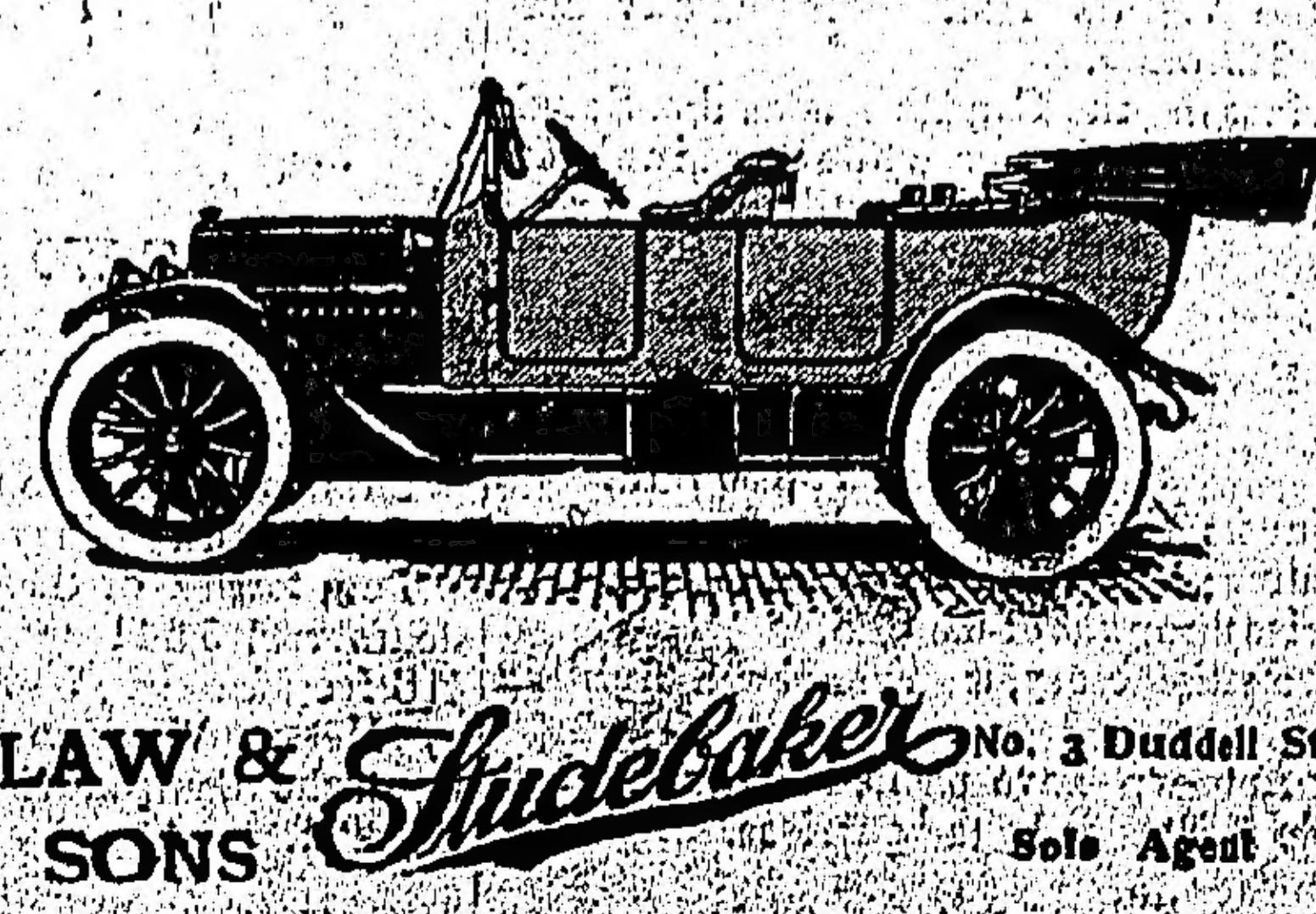
China Mail.

The Worth of Germany's Overseas Trade.

In machinery, including locomotives and boilers, Germany's advance during the six years above mentioned was 17.3 to 34.8 million sterling. Of wooden and worsted piece goods in 1913 Germany's exports totalled 133 million and here Canada, Australia, Argentina, Japan and British India, in order named, account for a very considerable part of the total. In respect of cutlery our exports were £336,000, whereas Germany's were £1,747,800—double our total. In the case of iron and steel wire our exports totalled £1,058,100—and Germany's £3,188,000, or three times our total. Of enamelled hollow-ware, etc., our exports were only £531,000 and those of Germany £1,776,000—again more than a three-fold total.

It is therefore clear that while we have been content to jog along heedless of competition, so long as we could maintain—as we certainly do—our supremacy in certain other markets, be the carriers of the world and the builders of ships for many nations, we were content to let the Teuton capture a large portion of the trade of the world that should never have been allowed to pass us. Now, however, a very favourable opportunity presents itself and there is every evidence that our manufacturers are alive to it.

For a good solid meal, a la Carte, or Table d'Hôte, with Wines & Liqueurs of the Best ALEXANDRA OATMEAL.



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Sole Agent

GENERAL NEWS.

A Madras Ordinance. Madras, Sept. 2nd.—The Governor of Madras in Council directs in a "Gazette Extraordinary" that within the limits of (1) Madras City and (2) N lgi District every householder in whose house any adult male subject of the German Empire or the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary is residing, either temporarily or permanently, shall forthwith and hereafter, as occasion may arise, report in writing to the Commissioner of Police, Madras, or the District magistrate of the Nilgiris, as the case may be, the name of such person, his age, nationality and means of livelihood, the date of his arrival, the place whence he came and the probable date of his departure. The fact of the departure shall also be similarly reported. Any householder failing to comply with the provisions of this Notification is liable to be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months or with a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both.

A Brush with Kurds. Petrograd, September 22.—A skirmish has occurred between Russian troops and Kurds at Kunes. The Russian casualties were Captain Ioudza and a soldier who died as a result of his wounds and a lieutenant and eight soldiers wounded.

Imperial Relief Fund. Simla, September 2nd.—A detailed scheme for the collection and distribution of the Imperial Relief Fund drawn up by the Executive Committee, of which the Viceroy is President and Sir William Meyer, Vice-President, is now published. Provincial and local committees are to be appointed to collect funds and investigate distress. The funds collected are to be used primarily for the families of those who are gone to the front and to help the widows and orphans of those who die on service. No distinction is to be drawn between an officer and private European and Indian combatant and non-combatant. The fund is also to give some help to the poor class of the civil population who through the effect of the war and no lack of effort on their own part are in actual want of the necessities of life. The Provincial and Local Committees are for the present to retain not more than twenty-five per cent. for local relief. The balance to be remitted to the Central Fund for the families of those who have actually left India to share in the war. Gifts in kind will ordinarily be handled by the Provincial Committees.

British Galvanizing Works Shut Down.

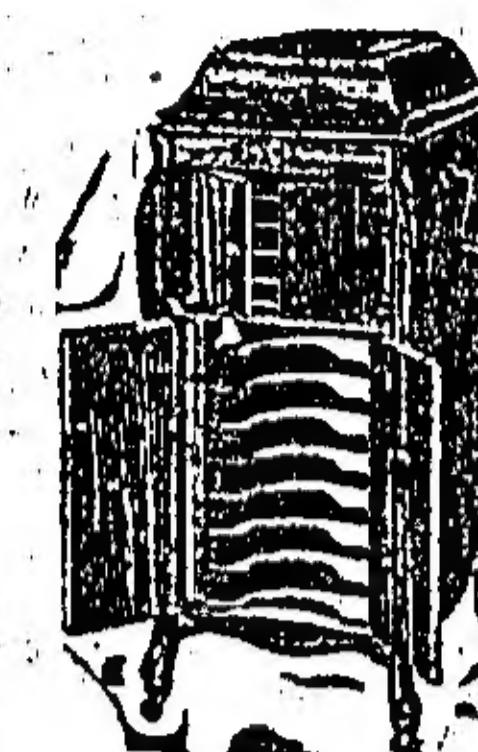
One result of the war is that all galvanizing works in the United Kingdom had to shut down in the first week of August owing to lack of supplies of spelter, Germany having been the main source of supply. No arrangement for restarting the works had been made as late as Aug. 17, but shipments of spelter were expected from the United States of America and it was anticipated that work would soon be resumed. We are informed that the stocks of spelter on hand at the outbreak of hostilities had to be retained for Government work. Most merchants have suspended their orders. Tin plate works are not affected.—*Kobe Herald*.

Chinese Troops in Shantung. The Ministry of War has recently received a report from the Chiang Chuan of Shantung to the effect that the Government troops have been distributed to the various points in Shantung as follows: The Mixed Regiment and Artillery Battalions of the 20th Brigade of the 10th Army Division sent from the Central Government together with the 20th Regiment of the 9th Brigade, transferred from Tauchow, are now stationed at Tsingtao. The 47th Brigade occupies the places between Kaomi and Chingchow. The troops of the 10th and 20th Regiments are in Weihai and its vicinity. The troops of the 18th Regiment are in Hanting. There are also strong forces in Chefoo and other places of importance.

NOTICE

THE VICTOR VICTROLA

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FRANCE'S SPIRIT.

More About the Anti-War Proposals.
In the House of Commons on Aug. 28, Lord Robert Cecil asked the Foreign Secretary whether his attention has been called to the publication by the German Government of certain proposals which were alleged to have been made to secure French and English neutrality during the war; and whether the publication is complete and accurate?

Sir E. Grey replied that he had seen an incomplete publication. The circumstances were as follows:—It was reported to him one day that the German Ambassador suggested that Germany might remain neutral in a war between Russia and Austria, and engage not to attack France if Great Britain could guarantee that France would remain neutral, and secure the neutrality of France. He replied that if the German Government thought such an arrangement were possible we would do our best to secure it. Subsequently it appeared that what the Ambassador meant was that we should secure the neutrality of France if Germany went to war with Russia. That was quite a different proposal, and, being incompatible with the terms of the Franco-Russian alliance, it was not in his power to secure it. Subsequently the Ambassador sent for his (Sir E. Grey's) private secretary and told him that, since the misunderstanding had been cleared up, he had sent a second telegram to Berlin to cancel the impression produced by the first one. The first telegram seemed to have been published, but the second one was not published.

British Galvanizing Works Shut Down.

Age Limit for Enlistment. Mr. Leach asked if it was intended to raise the maximum age at which healthy men may enlist in His Majesty's forces for the period covered by the present war.

Mr. Tennant replied that instructions would shortly be issued raising the age limit to 45 for ex-soldiers, ex-territorial, and national reservists. For men who had not served before the age limit would be 35.

Mr. Peto asked the Prime Minister whether, in view of the impossibility of issuing any definite list of British casualties, he would authorise the publication of such names as came to the War Office at the earliest possible moment, and would there be a communication of the names to the relatives when they became known?

Mr. Asquith replied that it was the practice and he thought a very proper one to communicate the names first to the relatives before any official publication. This saved a great deal of unnecessary hardship. Such delay in publication as had occurred was due to the necessities of the case, and he was sure the public would not in the least resent it. Subject to that, the names would be published as soon as possible.

Mr. Peto: Can the right hon. gentleman say when it is likely any communication will be sent to the relatives?

Mr. Asquith: No, sir; but we are expecting it every hour.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

Mr. Asquith: No, sir; but we are expecting it every hour.

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamian, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1914.

SIR H. NORMAN AND WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

Sir Henry Norman has published a letter in the *Manchester Guardian* on the subject of the *Boer War* correspondents, which certainly calls for comment—especially, perhaps, out he is in the East where the dearth of news from the Front is especially marked. Sir Henry, as an old journalist, can see the question, of course, from the professional as well as from the public's point of view. He does not in any way mince matters, but sets out with the bold statement that the driving out of the war-correspondents is "a gravely mistaken policy," and, be he right or wrong, it must be conceded that some of his arguments are forcible and practical.

In the first place, he points out that "the best type of war correspondent of a great paper is an experienced and responsible man. He has, in many cases, seen more of warfare than anybody in the army he accompanied." The writer adds that, were the correspondent to send through matter which it would be wise to publish, he would promptly be recalled by his paper; and moreover that, in addition to the fact that there is a military censor at the Front, the news, when it reaches the office, has often to pass through the hands of another censor and, in any case, of the editor-in-chief. "With these cumulative and indubitable safeguards," he proceeds, "it is surely unreasonable to say that valuable information might thus be given to the enemy." The second part of Sir Henry's letter is taken up with the argument, put in various shapes, that the recruiting of the immediate future depends in great measure on the amount of publicity given to the doings of our Army; on what he rather apply terms "the thrilling and contagious purple of the war correspondent." "The suppression of the war correspondent means, if the war is to be a long one, a conscript army," he adds.

One of his concluding paragraphs we could have wished omitted. "Have our authorities quite forgotten how much of the popular appreciation and love of our modern war heroes—Wolseley, Roberts, Kitchener, French—has been due to the correspondent?" This strikes us as a little bit unworthy. It is as though one should say that Napoleon owed his fame to Creasy's biography of him, but this particular view is hardly worth debating. To keep to the central idea, we began by saying that Sir Henry Norman can see the situation from the journalist's and the general reader's points of view; but what about that of the military authorities? Are not they too to be allowed an opinion? What he says about "the best type of war correspondent" and "a great paper" is quite just and sound. But what about the correspondent who is not of the best type, and the paper that is not great? A great paper does not stoop to cheap, catch-penny devices, say more than the best type of newspaper will condescend to garble or exaggerate or lie. Nevertheless, as things are at present, if one correspondent is admitted to the scene of the fighting so must the rest be. During

the Boer War every kind of correspondent was wandering round, king whom he might favour: the just and the unjust; the loyal and the disloyal; the truthful, the imaginative and the lying. If a mixed company succeeded in doing incalculable harm when the fighting area was so far removed as South Africa, how much more might they not do when it is almost at England's doors as one might say? Unhappily there is certain type of "smart" journalist—by the blessing of Providence not many of his sort half from England—who would snatch at the most slender half-truth, dress it and expand it and, dodging the censor, would get it through to his newspaper (assuredly not a "great" one) and do more harm with a couple of columns of such "news" than could be undone in twelve months. All the same, there is a happy medium. We are not getting as much war news as we ought to be getting.

"Pierre Loti" Volunteers. We stated in last night's issue that "Pierre Loti" (he is better known by his pen name than by his own, which is Louis Vaud) has offered his services to the French navy for the war. Captain Vaud is so renowned as a literary man that one is apt to forget that he had been a naval officer for some ten years before he got to work with his pen. It will come, perhaps, as a surprise to many of his admirers that he has already reached the ripe age of sixty-four; for, somehow or other, one always thinks of him as certainly not more than middle-aged. Some years ago he served on the China Station, and took part in the Tonkin campaign. He has travelled widely in the East, and has written somewhere about a dozen books on that subject alone. In fact the East has had a grip of him from the beginning, and not so many years ago he emphasised the fact by becoming a Mohammedan.

Loti and Kipling.

Among English people his best-known work is probably "Pêcheur d'Islands" — which has been translated as "An Iceland Fisher-man." Many readers, more enthusiastic than wise, have equalled it to Kipling's "Captains Courageous"; have even gone so far as to say that it was the better work of the two. To our way of thinking the matter stands like this: Both books smell of the sea—an effect which only a really great artist can bring about; and both give a clear and vivid and true picture of life on board a fishing boat. But here the relationship ends. Loti's book, so far as the character-sketching is concerned, might quite easily have been written by a clever and observant woman, whereas not a line of "Captains Courageous" could ever have been penned by anyone but a man. So long as Loti deals with the sea pure and simple, he writes like a sea-faring man; but the moment he begins to sketch character, a certain effeminacy that seems to be in his own composition asserts itself, with the result mentioned above. Nevertheless, to use a cant phrase, he has the defects of his qualities and if his work be at times womanish, he contrives to import into it a delicacy and a grace which many a woman-writer may well envy.

Prize-Money.

So many German merchant ships have been captured since the war broke out that one naturally wonders what benefit, if any, the men of our Navy will secure for any part they may have taken in the work. Heretofore officers and men have come into big sums of money when a prize of war has been taken, but the old custom, which gave each and every one a share in the value of the prize, has quite recently been abolished by Parliament. It was only last spring that the First Lord of the Admiralty declared that there was a strong feeling among naval officers that the private enrichment of individuals by acts of warfare was not compatible with the highest conception of the naval and military profession; and since then an Act has been hurriedly passed by Parliament abolishing prize-money in the British Navy.

A Change Desirable.

As we have said, big fortunes were distributed among naval men in the olden days—in 1761 when two British frigates captured a Spanish vessel the two captains got no less a sum than \$65,000 apiece, while the other officers and the men got proportionate sums. But, valuable as many of these former-day captures were, some of the boats taken during the present war must represent bigger sums still. It has been pointed out that, under the old system, prize-money fell mostly to the officers in command of cruising vessels, while the crews of ships of the line, which bore the brunt of great battles, got nothing at all. A change in the administration of prize-money has, therefore, much to recommend it, but whether it should be totally abolished is quite another matter. And it is evident that the naval authorities realise that, for the First Lord has stated that the question of issuing some grant or bounty to sailors during the course of a war shall be given consideration. The work our naval men are doing deserves some tangible recognition.

DAY BY DAY.

I CHARGE TREE, FLING AWAY AMBITION.
BY THAT SIN FELL THE ANGELS.
Shakespeare.

"The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 81; fine.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 73; fine.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Arrived per ss. Namur to-day.

Siberian Mail.—Closed to-day at 3 p.m.

Australian Mail.—Closes tomorrow at 10 a.m.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 37 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 37 published.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s. 07-18d.

Passing Through.

Mr. J. Bell Irving is passing through, homeward bound, on the ss. *Namur*.

"Cold Dew."

To-morrow, according to the Chinese calendar, is the feast of Han Lu, or "Cold Dew."

Indian Fined.

The Indian who was charged with an assault on another, at Yau-tai Station, appeared on remand this morning and was fined \$10 by Mr. Wood.

The Pick-Pocket.

Charged with picking pockets in Wing Lok Street, a Chinese was sent to prison for three months with four hours' stocks, at the Police Court this morning. For the Prince of Wales' Fund.

Free Matinee.

This afternoon the Victoria Theatre has handed to Mr. E. D. Harvey a sum of \$301.80, the proceeds of the concert held on the 2nd inst., for the Prince of Wales' Fund.

Shanghai Volunteers.

Our correspondent in Shanghai wires us, this morning, that the local volunteers' offer of service has been accepted by the military authorities at Home.

We observed, some time since, that the East

contains quite a large number of useful men who saw service in the South African war and who, since, have learned to rough it without much worry; men

between thirty and forty, of sound constitution, who have

outlived their earlier tendencies to the harum-scarum. Such

fellows, however small their

number, should be no inconsiderable asset at the Front just now.

Our correspondent adds that the funds necessary will be raised in Shanghai. If we know anything about the Britishers of the Far East there will be no dearth of money for the job.

The Attack on Antwerp.

There is no mistaking the Germans' kind intentions as regards Antwerp. Seemingly, as fast as the defenders drive off one crowd of would-be invaders, another is

ready to come on. It is, however,

equally evident that the Belgians

are not hugging themselves in a false sense of security. Whatever may be the outcome, Belgium has

acted in such a way over the

defence of her cities as to prompt

the whole world—even the Germans themselves—if they have any

notion of "cricket"—to take of

it in respect to her.

The British.

"Unchanged" is still the word where the big battle is concerned. But if the war is a long and wearying one for the outsider, how much more so is it for those who are bearing the brunt?

Poor fellows; they will need all

their fortitude just now, for nine-

tenths of us would rather take a

hammering than live in suspense.

Meanwhile we should like to know

what the British fleet is doing.

The Turkish Baths Open

To-morrow.

We have been asked to announce that the baths in connection with the Hongkong Turkish Bath and Toilet Company, Ltd., will be opened to-morrow afternoon, everything now being in readiness. From next week there will be special days for ladies—Tuesdays and Fridays.

The Gymkhana.

Attention is directed to an advertisement on page 5 which states that all gate money taken at the Gymkhana on Saturday will be given to the Prince of Wales' Fund without any deduction for expenses. Members of the Jockey Club who pay on this occasion, therefore, will have the knowledge that they are helping a very deserving fund.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

JAPANESE STILL TO THE FORE.

Antwerp's Troubles.

BLINDNESS OF GERMAN DIPLOMACY.

Its Fatal Mistakes.

It would seem that the present

gigantic war has been preceded by a series of diplomatic acts

that one cannot conceive would

ever have taken place during

Bismarck's regime.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* re-

minds us that German incapacity

for understanding other people's

point of view is notorious. Up

to a certain point the German

diplomatic negotiators really

believed that they had a good as

well as a clear "case," even up to

the point when the Imperial

Chancellor, having failed to buy off

Belgium or England, or both, de-

clared that Germany was in a

necessity that "knew no law."

The Imperial Chancellor's Reichstag speech of August 4, after dealing with the diplomatic and

military issues, proceeded:—

"Gentlemen, we are now in a

state of necessity, and necessity

knows no law! Our troops

have occupied Luxembourg, and per-

haps are already on Belgian soil.

Gentlemen, that is contrary to

the dictates of international law. It

is true that the French Govern-

ment has declared at Brussels that

France is willing to respect the

neutrality of Belgium as long as

her opponent respects it. We know,

however, that France stood ready

for the invasion. France could

wait, but we could not wait. A

French movement upon our flank

CHAUFFEUR'S ACTION.

Question Whether Dismissal was Justified.

This morning, in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Hazeland, Mohammed Boston, a chauffeur in the employ of the Exile Garage, sued the Dragon Cycle Company, to recover the sum of \$160, being, as to \$55, wages for the month of September, \$55 for wages in lieu of notice, and \$50 being a deposit left with the defendant for custody.

Mr. G. R. Heywood, of Mr. Leo D'Almada e Castro's office, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Dennys, of Messrs. Dennys and Bowley, for the defendant.

Mr. Dennys raised the objection at the outset that the writ disclosed no cause of action, and he applied to have the writ amended.

Mr. Heywood said that he drew the writ according to Chitty's King's Bench Forms. It was not a case to be tried on pleadings, but on facts.

Mr. Heywood, opening his case for the plaintiff, said that previous to September the plaintiff was engaged by the Exile Garage. He was approached by the Dragon Cycle Co., and on the first of last month he entered their employ at a wage of \$55 per month, under a verbal contract. His hours were to be from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Everything went well until September 21, when the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak's chauffeur asked the plaintiff to fix a motor tyre for him. Accordingly, at 1.15 a.m. the next morning, he went to the Exile Garage to do it, and was sent for by the defendant. He asked the plaintiff whether he was working for the Exile Garage or for the Dragon Cycle Company and summarily dismissed him. Plaintiff asked for the return of the \$50 left with the defendant for safe custody and also his wages, but the defendant took what he submitted was a high-handed action, only giving him \$25 and refusing to give him the balance or any of his wages.

The plaintiff, in the witness box, said he was sitting outside the Exile Garage with the other chauffeurs when the chauffeur to the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak came up and asked if any of them could fix a tyre for him. He arranged to look at it at 1.15 a.m. when he had finished work. About that time he went to the Exile Garage and endeavoured to put the tyre on, but found that it did not fit.

Mr. Dennys:—Did you bring the tyre to the Dragon Cycles Co.?—No.

You did not do any work or attempt to do any at the Dragon Cycle Co. after it had been closed?—No.

What time did you go up to your room?—About 1.15.

And your master appeared shortly after that?—Yes.

And he came up and dismissed you?—Yes.

And there was no reason for your master dismissing you, except that you talked to another man about doing some work for him?

His Lordship:—Are you going to suggest that he did?

Mr. Dennys:—I am going to suggest that he was actually doing the work. (To the plaintiff) Is there any reason that you know of, why your master should come to you at 1.30 a.m. and dismiss you?—He blamed me that I had repaired another man's tyre in another man's garage, and if I had not repaired it, the job would have come to him.

On September 22, at about tiffin time, did you come to your master?—Yes.

What happened then?—I complained to him that through him, I had lost my job at the Exile Garage, and that he had refused to pay me my wages for twenty-one days for the month of September, that he had dismissed me without notice, that he was willing to return to me only \$25 out of the \$50 that I had deposited with him, and that he was going to keep the remaining \$25 for a fine which he said he was going to inflict on me. He said that the \$25 which he was willing to pay me was only done as a favour.

How much did he pay you?—Nothing; he offered me \$25, but I would not accept.

THE GREAT JANSEN.

A Wonderful Show at the Victoria.

The Great Jansen opened his short season at the Victoria Theatre last night, in presence of a well-filled house. It is difficult to give a clear idea on paper of all his tricks; he must be seen to be realised. Much that he did we have seen done before—though rarely so well. He is bright and unaffected in the stage manner and readily wins the confidence and appreciation of his audience. At card tricks we should say he has never been excelled in Hong Kong; many of these seem to amount to positive wizardry.

Perhaps his biggest success and certainly his most popular trick—was the production, from nowhere, of a live monkey (which subsequently made a tour of inspection round the theatre), half-a-dozen ducks which almost out-quacked the band, and a company of white doves. These are only a few of the marvels which he has to show to Hong Kong.

His partner, Miss Edna Herr, did the escaping trick from a strait-jacket and a locked and corded trunk, so swiftly that many of the audience were inclined to believe that the box still contained a duplicate lady. As Monday is the last night of the engagement, the curious would do well to book their seats early.

GARMENTS FOR THE TROOPS.

Organising the Working Parties.

Working parties for the purpose of making warm garments for the troops at the front have been organised by a Committee called together by Lady May, and the meeting of the Kowloon Section, by kind permission of the Rev. N. C. Pope, and the Church Vestry, will be held at St. Andrew's Church Hall every Tuesday and Friday, at 10.30 a.m. until further notice, beginning on Tuesday, October 13th. All are invited to join. Subscriptions towards buying materials, which may be from 10 cents to \$5, may be sent to Mrs. J. H. Kemp, 3, Gome Villas, Kowloon.

Arrangements have also been made to hold a working party at St. Paul's College on Mondays from 10 till one o'clock, to make garments for the soldiers and their families. Materials will be provided, and anyone willing to help will be welcome.

Do you mean to say that you did not take away a single cent from the shop?—No; not one cent.

Wasn't \$75 handed to you?—No.

When your master came up to you at 1.30 a.m. did you not tell him that you were working on a tyre for Kata Singh who was Mr. Lau Chu-pak's driver, and that he had offered you \$20 to do it?—Yes; I told him that Mr. Lau Chu-pak's driver had offered me \$20 and I told him that even then I would not do it unless I had his permission.

Mr. Dennys informed his Lordship that he could see what his defence was. He relied on the single act of disobedience to orders in working in his employer's shop after it was closed.

Mr. Heywood produced a receipt for the \$50 deposited with the defendant.

The defendant, in the box, said he dismissed the plaintiff for disobedience and gave him \$75. In answer to Mr. Heywood, defendant said he did not get a receipt because he did not take receipts. He denied having engaged the man for \$55 per month. His rule was not to agree to a salary for an employee at first, but to pay him what he thought he was worth.

His Lordship believed the defendant's version and found for him.

Mr. Heywood asked for a stay of execution, saying he could not accept the judgment and wanted to appeal.

A stay of fourteen days was granted.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

Its Efficiency and Morale.

The strength of an army depends not only on the number of soldiers, but very largely on the ability of the commanders, on the mechanical efficiency displayed in the more scientific services; and last, but by no means least, on its spirit.

Napoleon I. taught us that in war the morale of an army is three times as important as its numbers.

Everyone knows that Russia has an enormous army. The number of its regiments and batteries may be found in the Statesman's Year Book, in Whitaker's Almanac and in other reference books. However, these books do not deal with the most important factors. They tell us nothing about mechanical efficiency, nothing about morale, nothing about the high command.

The fighting strength of an army obviously depends very greatly upon the efficiency of the individual fighters. Physically the Russian soldiers are undoubtedly the finest in Europe. The strength of the Russian population has not been sapped and softened by overcivilisation and by town life. Practically the whole of the Russian soldiers are country-born, and are inured to open-air life and hardships. They are accustomed to the simplest food and to the poorest shelter, and they can therefore undergo privations which cannot be borne by the soldiers of the Western States.

The Russian and the German armies are in war time approximately equally strong. Possibly Russia may be able to mobilise a million more men than Germany. However, whereas Germany has a population of 60,000,000, Russia has a population of no less than 180,000,000. In other words, Russia has a much larger number of men to choose from. Hence all her men are picked men. That cannot be said of the Germans.

Armies naturally display the virtues and shortcomings of the people from whom they are taken. The Russian people may not be as intelligent as the Germans, but than the Russians display greater obedience, devotion and fearlessness. The Russians may be described as a people without nerves, and herein lies their strength in battle. The obedience and stubborn fearlessness of the Russian soldier are proverbial.

It has happened frequently, both in war and in peace, that sentinels, who could not be believed, have died at their posts from cold or hunger rather than abandon their duty without orders. Times without number it has happened that Russian soldiers stationed within one of the numerous wooden palaces of the country have allowed themselves to be burnt to death rather than abandon their posts without orders.

The same absolute obedience to orders, the same stubbornness, and the same disregard of death have won many battles, and the Germans in the time of Frederick the Great learnt to fear the Russian soldier's stubbornness.

The troops of most

nations retire or flee after serious losses. Not so the Russians.

At Zorndorf the Prussians under Frederick the Great lost 13,500 men out of 35,000, while the Russians lost no fewer than 21,000 out of 42,000.

When Frederick met the Russians at Kunersdorf, they displayed the same contempt of death. Not through good generalship, but

through the determination and dogged fearlessness of the Russian soldiers did Frederick the Great

lose some of his greatest

battles. At Borodino, the battle

was undecided, because the Rus

sians did not give way to

Napoleon's onslaught, although

they lost 38,000 out of 110,000.

In the Crimea, in the Balkans and

in Manchuria, Russian troops

displayed the same characteristics

which made them feared in the

time of Frederick the Great and

of Napoleon. The Russian soldier

has won battles which Russian

generals, supported by ordinary

soldiers, would have lost.

Russia's defeat by Japan has

brought about far-reaching re

forms in the Russian army. The

Russian officer has become more

studious and earnest than he used

to be. Efficiency has become

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN A POSITION TO SUPPLY YOU WITH THE BEST OBTAINABLE

LOCAL & AUSTRALIAN MEATS,

SMOKED FISH, SAUSAGES, HAMS,

BACON, CORNED PORK, CORNED BEEF.

AND

We Import

ABSOLUTELY THE BEST TABLE BUTTER THAT MONEY CAN BUY,

THE "DAISY" BRAND.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR CHRISTMAS!

WHY NOT SEND HOME SOME OF THE FOLLOWING GOOD THINGS FROM HERE?

FINEST QUALITY PRESERVED GINGER

(None Better)
6-5 lb. jars \$15.50
12-2½ lb. jars \$17.00

CHOW-CHOW

(A. 1. Quality)
6-5 lb. jars \$15.50
12-2½ lb. jars \$17.00

BEST QUALITY HANKOW TEA

(Own Selection)
5 lbs Nett \$11.00
7 lbs Nett \$13.00
10 lbs Nett 17.00

CUMQUAT

(Specially Selected)
6-5 lb. jars \$16.50
12-2½ lb. jars \$18.60

The above quotations include all Custom duties and charges.

We guarantee free delivery to any town in Great Britain.

Special Rates will be quoted on application for other parts of the world.

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Telephone No. 1208 3, Duddell Street.

SILIMPON COAL. BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rate

SDANAKAN & SEBATTIK

(British North Borneo),

At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and carefully applied.

The mechanical efficiency of the Russian army has been greatly improved in the course of the last few years. The most difficult mechanical service is undoubtedly the aviation branch of the army. It is noteworthy and significant that after France Russia has the largest and most efficient corps of aviators, and that she has developed the most powerful aeroplanes existing.

The intellectual advance of the Russian army is noticeable from the very large output of high class military literature. Lately many Russian military books have been translated into French, German, and English. The fact that so many Russian military works have been published shows that there must be a large reading public for them among Russian officers, and that scientific study is much encouraged.

According to the latest data, the peace strength of the Russian army is 1,305,000, exclusive of 155,000 Cossacks and old soldiers.

Service is compulsory from 20 to 43 years. With a yearly levy of nearly 500,000, the Russians can put almost 10,000,000 soldiers in the field. The Russians have modern quick-firing guns, but their mag. zinc rifles date from 1891. These did not give rise to

complaints in the Japanese war. Still, the Russian Government decided to introduce new rifles, and by now 20 per cent. of the soldiers should be furnished with the new arm. Of late years the organisation of the army has been much improved, with the object of facilitating and accelerating mobilisation.

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All Steamships leave Hongkong at noon.

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The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless Apparatus.

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"MONTBAGLE," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £6 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

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Regular Service Between
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ORIENTAL LINE

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Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	18th Oct.	24th Oct.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, & Port Said.....	Suwa Maru Capt. Murai Atsuta Maru Capt. Iriwaza	{ WEDNES., 21st T. 25,000 Oct., at 10 a.m. { WEDNES., 4th T. 16,000 Nov. at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobo, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasawa Aki Maru Capt. Noma	{ TUES., 20th T. 12,500 Oct. at 4 p.m. { TUES., 3rd T. 12,500 Nov. at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato	{ FRIDAY, 23rd T. 9,300 Oct. at noon. { WED., 18th T. 16,000 Nov. at noon.
CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon	Sanuki Maru Capt. Date	{ SATUR., 17th T. 12,500 Oct.
BOMBAY via Singa-pore and Colombo	Jinsen Maru Capt. Terada	{ MONDAY, T. 5,000 26th Oct.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Inaba Maru Capt. Tominaga	{ FRIDAY, T. 12,500 30th Oct.
MOJI and Kobe	Ceylon Maru Capt. Noguchi	{ FRIDAY, T. 12,000 23rd Oct.
KOBE & Yokohama	Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato	{ FRIDAY, T. 12,500 16th Oct. Cargo only.

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T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
SHANGHAI.....	Chenan	11th Oct. at 12 p.m.
WWEI, CTOO & TIENTSIN	Kueichow	11th Oct. at 12 p.m.
MANILA, OEBU & ILOILO..	Tean	13th Oct. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Tean." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tean."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui," "Chenan," "Shaohsing" and the S.S. "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow," having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

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Agents.

Hongkong 8th Oct., 1914.

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Agent for

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P. O. Box 472.

Capt. D. A. LUKHMANOFF,

Agent.

Hongkong, Aug. 5, 1914.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular: Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	Voy.	Ex. date on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Titaroem	S'HAI	1st half Oct.	JAVA	1st half Oct.
Tikembang	JAVA	1st half Oct.	S'HAI	2nd half Oct.
Tipanpas	JAVA	1st half Oct.	JAPAN	2nd half Oct.
Tilnabi	JAVA	2nd half Oct.
Tilwong	JAPAN	2nd half Oct.	JAVA	2nd half Oct.
Tibodas	JAVA	1st half Nov.	JAPAN	1st half Nov.
Tilmanock	JAVA	1st half Nov.	S'HAI	1st half Nov.
Tilhatjap	JAVA	1st half Nov.	JAPAN	2nd half Nov.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

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LOG BOOK.

Insurance Risks.
A marine insurance official in Calcutta was questioned by a Press representative with regard to the Japanese declaration of war and its effects upon insurance risks. The matter was not one about which it was easy to give an opinion which would be looked upon as being held by the whole of marine insurance agents. His personal impression was that insurance agents would not regard the declaration as a "new risk" but would rather look upon it as a matter likely to increase confidence. The fact that the Japanese fleet would safeguard Eastern waters would dispel the little vague uneasiness that was felt. "Now that we can presume the German fleet to be bottled up, we cannot think that there is much war risk here." Washed Ashore on a Coral Island.

The following graphic story of the wreck of the s.s. Kenzler on a coral island, and the privations suffered by her passengers and crew, has been sent to the Pioneer by that paper's Colombo correspondent:—The officers and men of the s.s. Kenzler were landed at Colombo to-day (the 2nd instant) from the Maldives in the Sultan's private sloop and a buggalow belonging to Messrs. Adamaly and Company, beaten and battered by the monsoon,

and by the monsoon, with both engines hopelessly broken down, the Kenzler was bound from Karachi to Mauritius with 94 souls—12 native passengers (including 4 women), European officers and 78 native officers. The crew, under what sail they could raise, made for the north of the Maldives in the hope of getting in touch with a sea-going vessel.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Anyo Maru 14,000 - 14 knots Wed., 2nd December.

Thence by TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For full particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

S. MORIMOTO, Agent.

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THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Eastern	9th Oct., 10 a.m.
Aldenham	3rd Oct.	30th Oct.,

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are fitted throughout with Electricity: All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

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Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
S'PORE, P'ang & C'outta...	Hangsang*	Sat., 10th Oct. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loonggang*	Sat., 10th Oct. at 3 p.m.
T'tsin, via Shai & W'wei,	Cheongshing*	Sun., 11th Oct. at 6 p.m.
S'PORE, P'ang & C'outta...	Kutsang*	Wed., 14th Oct. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN...	Hinsang*	Thur., 15th Oct. at noon
MANILA	Yuensang*	Sat., 17th Oct. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing," "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dalny, Weihaiwei, Tsin-tau.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage,

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General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

Trans-Pacific "Shire" & "Glen" Joint Service.

For Steamers. Date of Departure.
LONDON & ANTWERP... Monmouthshire 4th Nov.
V'TORIA, V'VER, STLE, TACOMA & PLAND...
V'TORIA, V'VER, STLE, TACOMA & PLAND...
Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.

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NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

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THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, Ltd.
TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGECASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 787' x 88' x 34'6"

Pumps empty dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

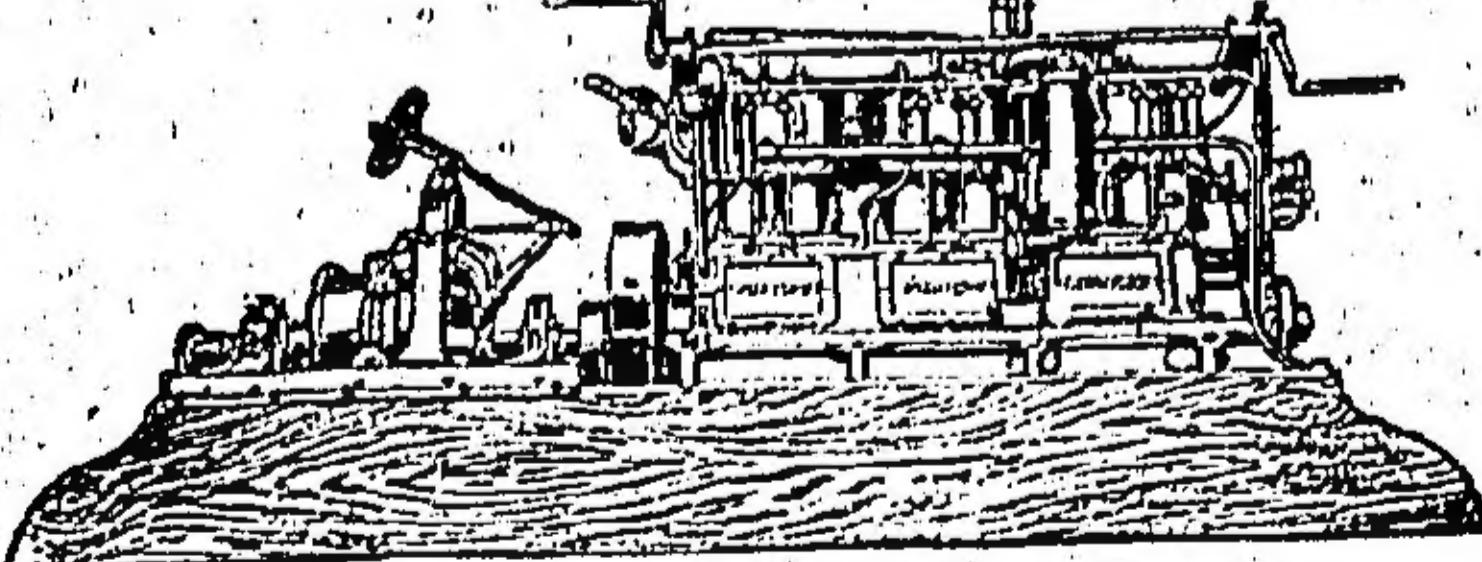
100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons, 50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

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PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2
150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



C.6 type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS, AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1914.

TELEGRAMS.

OBITUARY.

SIR WILLIAM CARINGTON.
(Reuter's Service to "The Telegraph.")

London, Received Oct 8.
The death is announced of Lieut.-Col. the Right Hon. Sir William Henry Peregrine Carington, K.C.B., Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse since 1910. Deceased, who was born in 1845, was formerly Lieut.-Col. of the Grenadier Guards, and saw service in the Egyptian campaign of 1882. From 1888 to 1883 he was Liberal M.P. for Wycombe.]

BRITISH TRADE.

LAST MONTH'S FIGURES.

London, Received Oct 8.
The trade returns for the month of September show decreases in imports totalling £16,302,788 and in exports amounting to £15,750,763.

There are increases in the import of grain-flour, paper-making materials and raw wool.

SPECIAL PRAYER FOR SAILORS.

Form Ordered by Archbishop of Canterbury.

London newspapers of August 26 contain the following announcement by the Archbishop of Canterbury:

"Additional prayer on behalf of our Sailors at this time.—In drawing up the Forms of Public and of Private Prayer which are now almost everywhere in use, we have tried to provide for the changing requirements of these anxious days. It is good to know of the wide-spread adoption of daily intercession in church, especially at noon, when the bell gives helpful reminder to those who are at work, that they can in shop or office or factory or field lift up their hearts unto the Lord. It is possible that the attention concentrated upon soldiers in the field, together of course with the soldiers of our Allies, may have resulted in our thinking less than we ought about the peculiar trial imposed, as the days pass, upon the patience and courage of our sailors. We should like them to feel assured that they, not less than the land forces, have been and are being steadily remembered in our prayers, and I append an additional prayer, which may, I think, be found appropriate.

RANDALL CANTUAR.

Let us pray specially for the Sailors in our Fleet at this time. (Pause for silent Prayer).

O Thou that slumberest not nor sleepest, protect, we pray Thee, our sailors from the hidden perils of the sea, from the snares and assaults of the enemy. In the anxious hours of waiting, steady and support those on whom the burdens of responsibility lie heavily; and grant that in dangers often, in watchings often, in weariness often, they may serve Thee with a quiet mind; through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Marine Offences.

Two Chinese boatmen were fined \$10 each, at the Marine Court, this morning for failing to renew their licences and for moving about the Harbour in prohibited hours. A Chinese boatman who cast his net in the Harbour, contrary to regulations, was fined \$10.

Shanghai Stock Exchange. We understand that the Committee of the Shanghai Stock Exchange are trying to arrange to reopen the Stock Exchange for cash and October transactions on Monday next, the 12th inst.

PRUSSIA AND SOUTH GERMANY.

The Latent Antagonism.

Joining this ruthless war of a peaceful population for the sake of its religious convictions, were banned or imprisoned without further ceremony. Descriptions of such priests as dared to say Mass in Germany were printed broadcast in the Press, setting a price for their capture. Religious instruction was banned from the Catholic Schools, and all religious orders were banned the country.

The feeling of dislike is kept alive in many other ways, inasmuch as all the police in the Rhineland hail from Prussia, with few exceptions; and what is said of the police applies also to the more important posts under the Prussian Government, to mention only the railways. Proud, haughty, and brutal as the Prussian can be, as kindly natured is the South German. Doubtless the German people admire, as the world at large admire, the extraordinary organising capacity of the Prussian; it has responded on less in days gone by, during and after a war party which consists of a clique of hot-headed militarists and people interested in the production of war material.

What then has the Reichstag to do or to say? No less a personage than Herr Albert Ballin, so well-known in shipping circles, and himself a free citizen of the Free State of Hamburg, will answer you, friend of the Kaiser's though he be: "Der Reichstag hattet und hat fortgesetzt Leid nicht zu sagen." That is:

"Unfortunately the Reichstag never had any say and has continued to have no say." It is little understood in England how the German nation, including the Reichstag, is under the domination of the Kaiser and his Junker surroundings. There have been signs within recent years of revolt in the Reichstag against the Kaiser's rash, irresponsible utterings and doings, which on more than one occasion brought the country to the very verge of war. These events are still fresh in the minds of all, and set the world wondering: What? The Reichstag questioning the actions of the Kaiser? Truly, wonders will never cease. But for years the German people had chafed under this autocratic rule until the horrors, the threatened horrors of war, thanks to their irresponsible war lord, made them forget for the time being the blind submission to which they had been educated. Unfortunately, there this episode ended.

Neither is Prussia the "dear child" amongst the German States, but, as it has always been since 1871, the "enfant terrible" not only of Germany, but even of Europe within recent years. It is a well-known fact that there is little love lost between the South German, from Cologne down to the borders of Switzerland, and the Prussian, so different in character and methods. "Das Bild des Kaisers," by W. Hauff, illustrates this beautifully. How well the writer remembers, when the Rhine Provinces came under Prussian rule, after the war in 1871, and when it was announced and explained to us Rhinelanders that now we were Prussians. Young as we were, we understood by the facial expression of our teacher and the tone of his voice, how unwelcome and hateful the task, to have us sing "Ich bin ein Preuss," instead of the "Wacht am Rhein."

That the Kulturkampf has not lessened the feeling of dislike to the arrogance of Prussian rule, goes without saying. For staunch Protestant as is the Prussian, just as staunch a Catholic is the South German. How fierce was the war waged against the Catholic population by Bismarck, after 1871, may be gauged from the fact, that practically every archbishop, bishop, and priest, accused by Prussian spies, who mixed with the congregations in the Catholic churches, of criti-

SEAMEN AND DISCIPLINE.

Conditions in British and German Navies.

There has just been placed upon the market a little book entitled "Notes on Torpedo Work in H. M. Ships," from which it will be seen that it does not profess to make any appeal to the general public, but only to those who are professionally interested in the many duties and responsibilities which fall upon those who, besides having charge of the torpedoes and their gear, have also to attend to everything in the ship which has the slightest connection with the electric current. To refer to such a book at the beginning of an article dealing with discipline may at first seem rather incongruous; but the writer, who modestly signs himself "R. P.," gives in one short paragraph the whole spirit of discipline in the modern British Navy. He says that in order to get the best work out of the men "it is only necessary to treat them with consideration. Let them know what is required of them, and show that one takes practical interest in their work and also in their welfare. Endeavour to let them always have their full meal hours; give them a fairly easy time when there is not much work to be done; and let them understand that, when necessity arises, they must work continuously day and night if the service requires it."

It has been said of the present First Sea Lord, Prince Louis of Battenberg, that when he took command of the Second Cruiser Squadron in 1905, he had the whole of the crew attend and addressed them briefly, but to the point, in something like the following terms:—"When there's nothing to do you needn't do it; but when there is something to be done it's to be done at the double, and the flagship's got to do it quicker and better than any other ship in the squadron." The story may or may not be true, but at any rate it is typical of the First Sea Lord's way with ships and men, and it was but a compressed version of the views put forward by the author quoted above. As one having no inconsiderable knowledge of the British blue-jacket, and more especially of his grievances, I can vouch for the fact that the disciplinary "growls" of the lower deck—of those whose rank is somewhere below the region of the wardroom—would disappear en bloc if the views of Prince Louis and "R. P." were universal throughout the service.

In recent years—and we cannot withhold the greatest credit from Mr. Churchill in this matter—the disciplinary foundations of the British Navy have improved enormously. To-day the British seaman is treated as a grown man of more than ordinary education and responsibility, and any officers who abuse their proper authority are dealt with swiftly and severely. The men themselves, of course, are not wholly angels—if they were they would be vastly out of place in a Dreadnought or a destroyer; and there is perhaps just the faintest indication of a tendency to push too far the privileges which are allowed them. But these are only isolated cases. Even in peace time the feeling between officers and men is almost universally one of comradeship—not of that familiar sort which almost ruined the French Navy under M. Pelletan, but that finer kind which is based on a mutual understanding and a desire to work together for the common end—for the credit of the ship, for the honour of the navy, and for the glory of the flag.

Remanded.

The Chinese woman who stands charged with the theft of some jewellery and cheques from a sister in the Government Civil Hospital, has been remanded until Wednesday next.

In the German navy the condi-

tions are naturally different from those prevailing in our own. In the British Fleet, except for a small proportion of "special service" (five year) men every man undertakes to serve for twelve years from the time when he reaches the age of 18, and many, on reaching the age of 30, re-engage for a further ten years in order to earn a pension. Of Germany's lower deck personnel, however, no fewer than 70 per cent. are pressed men, who serve for three years with the fleet, for four years in the reserve (during which time they must put in two annual drills of eight weeks' duration) and after that until they complete their 38th year, in the Seewehr. The best of the long service men (30 per cent. of the total personnel) make the navy a life career, but the others after two years' training, serve only seven years with the fleet.

Generally speaking, discipline is less iron-bound, and therefore more contributory to efficiency, in the German Navy than in the German Army. This may be attributed in the first place to the fact that in the navy officers and men are thrown more closely together, and therefore understand one another better, and in the second to the fact that the navy is not the preserve of the Prussian military caste to anything like the same extent as the army. In recent years, however, there has been a notable influx of the Prussian nobility into the German Navy, with results not altogether happy for our present enemies.

These nobles naturally enter into the executive branch; and four years ago the commander of the Baltic station (Admiral von Prittwitz und Gaffron) issued an order in which he solemnly advised the engineer officers of the German navy never to book seats in the orchestra stalls of the theatres which they might visit, because it might happen that an executive officer would be sitting in the same part of the house! The social question as between executives and engineers exists in the British Navy, but it has never been carried quite so far as this; while the difficulty is now being overcome here by entering both branches from the same sources at the age of 13 or so, and sorting them out at 21 or 22, according to their choice, their abilities, or the needs of the Service.

On the whole, however, the spirit which animates the personnel of the German navy is admirable—a fact which, no doubt, is largely due to the manner in which the Emperor has taken the sea service under his wing. When, in the autumn of 1909, Prince Henry of Prussia hauled down his flag as commander-in-chief of the High Sea Fleet, he circulated a general order in the following terms:—"Fearlessness, calm and purposeful work with the hour of trial alone in view; reticence, strict discipline, coupled with a kindly feeling on the part of superiors towards subordinates; true comradeship—these qualities must continue in the future in ever-increasing measure to distinguish the officers and men of the High Sea Fleet." Such a message seems to indicate the existence of an excellent feeling between officers and men; but it cannot blind us to the fact that 24 per cent. of Germany's naval seamen leave the service every year and are replaced by raw recruits. It is an axiom in the British Navy that it takes three years to turn a volunteer recruit into an efficient seaman, without giving him any special qualifications; and unless German training methods are vastly superior to ours it is difficult to see how any of the three-year conscripts can have become valuable naval assets, even by the time they are discharged to the reserve.—*Globe*.

THE ALLEGED SHOOTING AFFRAY.

A "Worthy Precedent" Not Established.

An application was made to Mr. Melbourne, at the Police Court, this morning, in the case in which Ernest Magnus Almberg is under remand on a charge of wilfully and maliciously wounding and causing grievous bodily harm to T. Berry.

Mr. D. J. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, on behalf of the defence, asked Mr. Melbourne to remand the prisoner for three days in the custody of the police. His firm was anxious to get information out of him. They had certain work in progress and he had papers in his possession at the office, which were wanted.

Inspector M. O' Sullivan said the prisoner could be interviewed in the prison, by permission of the Captain Superintendent of Police, and there would be no difficulty.

Mr. Melbourne was afraid he could not grant the application.

Mr. Lewis remarked that under the section, his Worship had absolute power to make the order.

His Worship did not think it was ever done, but Mr. Lewis was of opinion that this was an opportunity of establishing a worthy precedent. The Captain Superintendent had told him he could not send the prisoner out without an order from his Worship.

His Worship said he would make the order if the police had no objection, but Mr. Lewis admitted that they had; it was only a question of police convenience.

The application was not granted.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D., state:

Parades.—Parades for to-morrow Friday 9th instant:—6 a.m. Recruits Artillery Battery, Aiming Drill and Musketry Instruction under Sergt. Major Murphy, D.O.L.I. Remainder Group 1 and Civil Service Company under Co. Officers—5 p.m. Group 2 and 3 Rondo March.

Detail.—On duty, Group 1 and Civil Service Company; Officers on duty, Capt. Scott, Capt. Churchill and Lieut. Kennett; Orderly officer, Lieut. Kennett; To furnish Guard to-night, No. 2 Section Artillery Battery; to-morrow, Civil Service Company; Orderly Sergeant to-night, Corp: Duncar; to-morrow, Sergt. Bowlin.

Hongkong Volunteer Reserves.

Parades.—There will be no parade on Thursday the 8th October. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Companies will parade on Sunday the 11th October at 6.15 a.m. Dress drill order, shirt-sleeves, and waterbottles.

Assembly.—Revised telephone lists must be handed in by Section Commanders by Friday the 9th inst.

ALLEGED ARMED ROBBERY.

A Witness who was in Doubt.

The case in which four men stand charged with armed robbery at Lu Tau Village, Kowloon, was continued at the Police Court, this afternoon, before Mr. J. R. Wood.

Mr. C. A. S. Russ defended one of the prisoners.

A woman, who was in the house where the robbery was committed, was unable to identify Mr. Russ, client as one of the robbers, though she would not swear he was not there.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

THE LANGKAT OUTPUT.

We are informed by Messrs. Wright and Hornby that the Langkat output from September 24 to the end of last month is as follows:

September 24	Tons. 250
" 25	" 284
" 26	" 270
" 27	" 300
" 28	" 297
" 29	" 258
" 30	" 236

Hongkong Stock Exchange to Re-open.

At a meeting of local stock-brokers, held this morning, it was decided that the Hongkong Stock Exchange should re-open on the 15th of this month, for the transaction of cash business in local shares and as far forward as the end of the month.

EUROPEAN SEAMEN CHARGED.

At the Marine Court, this morning, four Europeans appeared to answer charges of ship desertion.

Henry Hunter, fireman; E. Hume, seaman; Frank O'Leary, fireman; and Alex. Neilson, were charged with unlawfully leaving the s.s. *Shipcote*, in Hongkong Harbour, without permission.

Police Inspector McDonald informed Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., that the master of the ship made a report to the police that the four defendants were missing from the ship.

Yesterday the witness was going in a tramcar along the Fraya, by Arsenal Street, when he saw the defendants standing under the veranda of the Naval Canteen. Witness got off the car and challenged them. They admitted being the wanted men. He arrested them.

The first defendant said he left the ship to go ashore on the 4th—he had leave.

The second defendant said he went ashore without leave and got drunk.

The third defendant said he had leave on Saturday.

The fourth defendant said he went on shore on Saturday, having leave.

The case was remanded.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The P. M. ss. *CHINA* will sail from Yokohama Friday, October 6th for Hongkong via Japan Ports and Manila. The United States mail has been transferred to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha ss. *SUWA* in the morning of Monday, the 19th inst.

Passengers Departed.

On the 6th inst., for San Francisco etc., Mrs. A. J. Robinson, Mrs. J. E. Norton, H. J. Reed, Mrs. R. T. O'Farrell, Mrs. M. Richardson, Mrs. M. N. Rector, Mrs. Wm. Tang, D. Pyke, G. D. Philpott, T. A. Rector, Miss M. Barlow, Mr. & Mrs. Lau Lin-yeung, Col. & Mrs. L. C. Ko, Dr. & Mrs. P. M. Moi, Wee Soon, Chia Col. & Mrs. F. Green, Dr. T. J. N. Gately, Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Jaffer, Chas. Derbyshire, Miss M. Lovell, Miss D. Smoller, Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Canfield, Mr. & Mrs. Ching Ek Pho, Miss L. H. Gorrell, J. F. de Margagnes, Mrs. G. H. Smith, G. H. Potts, Dr. & Mrs. G. McFarlane, Mr. & Mrs. G. B. Slecker, E. Kadoc, Mrs. H. S. Benedict, W. B. Candy, Mrs. W. H. Embleton, Mrs. J. H. Green, Inouye, J. L. Kung, V. V. Hagelstrom, A. T. Shorey, R. E. Bruce, J. M. Phillips, Mr. & Mrs. Y. Iannone, Miss H. Basler, Chow Haw-saw, Mrs. L. A. Foster, P. L. T. T. Zoullie, Mrs. G. Dechamps, Miss Ngan, H. M. Shirane, H. H. Thompson, Mr. & Mrs. J. Blagden, Miss E. K. Pho, W. P. P. and Mortagnes, Shik Kung Kui, Mr. & Mrs. A. Wilson, Sister M. Thomas, V. Mihara, Mrs. H. Eichardt, Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Lawrie, Mrs. L. Boy

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by
Public Auction on
SATURDAY,
the 10th October 1914, com-
mencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales
Rooms, Duddell Street,
103 Pairs Gents' and Ladies
Boots and Shoes
also
95 Pieces of High Class Tweed
and Flannel Suit Lengths.
On view from Friday the
9th October.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on
MONDAY

the 12th October, 1914, com-
mencing at 12 o'clock noon at
the Leung Wing Wharf
The River Steamers

"Hol Ming"
Length 193 feet 6 inches
Breadth 32 " 7 "
Depth 10 " 2 "
Nett Tonnage 380
Gross tonnage 612.77
Passenger accommodation 1158
Carrying Capacity 380 tons
3 Decks (including boat deck)
3 Bulkheads.

Engines 2 Cylinder com-
pound surface condensing, stroke
18", nominal H. P. 65, speed 11
knots.
Screws—twin

"Hoi Wa"
Length 150 feet
Breadth 28 "
Depth 9 " 6 inches
Nett tonnage 99.81
Gross tonnage 304.82
Passenger accommodation 613
Carrying Capacity 300 tons
Engines—2 Cylinders com-
pound surface condensing, stroke
22", H. P. 33, speed 8½ knots,
(single screw.)
On view now.
For further particulars, apply

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on
WEDNESDAY

the 14th October, 1914, com-
mencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales
Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Quantity of Valuable
Antique China and Curios from
Ming to Tawkwong Dynasties
comprising:

5-COLOURED and BLUE and
WHITE VASES, PLATES,
BOWLS, FIGURES, OLD
BRONZES, PEKING CLOISON-
NE, INCENSE BURNERS and
VASES, JADE ORNAMENTS,
SNUFF BOTTLES etc. etc.

A few pieces of Canton Black-
wood Ware.

On view from Tuesday, the 13th
October.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

(By Order of the Mortgagors)

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY,

situate at Wing Wo Street,
Victoria, in the Colony of
Hongkong, to be sold by
Public Auction, on

MONDAY

the 19th day of Oct. 1914, at
3 o'clock p.m.

by

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer,
at his sales rooms in Duddell
Street.

The property consists of:—
All that piece or parcel of
ground registered in the Land
Office as The Remaining Portion
of Section C of Marine Lot No.
63A together with the messuages
and premises theron known as
Nos. 29 and 31 Wing Wo Street
and including a certain right of
way over the whole of Wing Wo
Street.

The said premises are held for
the term of 981 years from the
26th day of December 1861 creat-
ed therin by the Crown Lease of
the said Lot dated the 4th day of
July 1862 and made between
Queen Victoria of the one part
and Frederick Horsen Block of
the other part subject to the pay-
ment of the Crown Rent and to
the observance and performance
of the Lessee's covenants therein
reserved and contained.

For further particulars and
conditions of sale apply to:—

Messrs. EWENS & NEEDHAM,
Alexandra Building,
Solicitors for the Vendor;
or to
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1914.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

GRAND AMATEUR BOXING TOURNAMENT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

TO BE HELD AT THE
CITY HALL.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of H.E. Sir F.H. May,
K.C.M.C., General F.H. Kelly, C.B., and Commodore
R.N. Anstruther, C.M.C., R.N.

ON
SATURDAY, 10TH OCTOBER, 1914,
AT 9 P.M. SHARP.

Silver Cups and Gold Medals for winners and runners-up of all
weights.

An Amateur Boxing Certificate will be presented to every man
taking part.

CONTESTANTS!

4 HEAVY WEIGHTS.
7 MIDDLE WEIGHTS.
4 LIGHT WEIGHTS.
10 FEATHER WEIGHTS.

Contestants will weigh in at the V.R.C. on the evening of the con-
tests at 7.45 p.m. before the Stewards. The draw will take
place after the weighing in.

Referee:—Commander Beckwith, R.N.

Judges:—Commander Blackwood, R.N., & Mr. A. Murdoch.
BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S. PRICES AS USUAL.

F. E. HALL, Promoter.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY 7th OCT.

THE GREAT JANSEN.

BOOKING AT ANDERSON MUSIC CO.

THURSDAY 8th

FREE MATINEE TO CHILDREN.

DOUGLAS & BARRY WILL OPEN SHORTLY.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!
TO-NIGHT!!
"WIFFLES & HIS CHARITABLE UNCLE"
"AN EXCITING HONEYMOON"
"THE TEMPLES OF NIKKO" (Japan)
"THE HISTORY OF POLICAT"
Pathé's Cartoon & American Gazette.

Saturday, 10th Oct.

The Great Colour Historical Drama

"TRAITORS TO THEIR KING"—in 5 parts 8,000 feet.

NOTICES

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

NEW MAP OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Size 62 x 31 with key for Locating Streets & Houses in Peak District.

Mounted on Linen, 31.50.

NEW BOOKS.

MY BREATHING SYSTEM, by J. P. Muller	2.25	VANDOVER AND THE BRUTE, by Frank Norris	1.75
THE BRAIN IN HEALTH AND DISEASE, by J. B. Bolton	15.00	THE SWINDLER, by Ethel M. Dell	1.75
UNIVERSAL BIBLE DICTIONARY, by Rev. A. Buckland	3.10	THE HIDDEN CHILDREN, by Rev. Chambers	3.50
ANTI-CHRIST IN EGYPT, by W. N. Willis	1.75	PERCH OF THE DEVIL, by G. Allerton	3.50
INSANITY IN EVERY DAY PRACTICE, by E. Younger	3.10	THE VANISHED MESSENGER, by E. P. Oppenholm	3.50
		THE WALL BETWEEN, by Ralph D. Paine	3.50

New Stock of War Maps, \$3.00, \$1.00 and 50 cts. each

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSION.

15. Morrison Hill Road.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, September 11, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

	lbs.	cts.	MEAT
Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut,—Mei Lung Pa	21	21	尾 肉
Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk	21	21	龍 牛 肉
Roast,—Shiu	21	21	牛 肉
Breast,—Ngau Lam	19	19	牛 肉
Soup,—Tong Yuk	16	16	牛 肉
Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa	22	22	牛 肉
do,—Sirloin,—Ngau Lau	33	33	牛 肉
Sausages,—Ngau Cheung	26	26	牛 肉
Bullock's Brains,—No	12	12	牛 肉
Tongue fresh,—Ngau Li	60	60	牛 肉
" corned,—Ham Ngau Li	60	60	牛 肉
Head,—Ngau Tau	20	20	牛 肉
Heart,—Ngau Sum	14	14	牛 肉
Hump Salt,—Ngau Kin	22	22	牛 肉
Feet,—Ngau Keuk	12	12	牛 肉
Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu	12	12	牛 肉
Tail,—Ngau Mei	20	20	牛 肉
Liver,—Ngau Kon	13	13	牛 肉
Tripe (undressed),—Ngau To	6	6	牛 肉
Calves Head & Feet,—Ngau-chai-tau-keuk	26	26	牛 肉
Mutton Chop,—Yeung Pai Kwat	26	26	牛 肉
Leg,—Yeung Pei	26	26	牛 肉
Shoulder,—Yeung Shau	24	24	牛 肉
Saddle...	27	27	牛 肉
Pigs Chitlings,—Chu Chong	24	24	猪 肉
Brains,—Chu No	24	24	猪 肉
Feet,—Chu Keuk	14	14	猪 肉
Fry,—Chu Chap	16	16	猪 肉
Head,—Chu Tau	16	16	猪 肉
Heart,—Chu Sam	12	12	猪 肉
Kidneys,—Chu Yiu	18	18	猪 肉
Liver,—Chu Kon	30	30	猪 肉
Pork, Chop,—Chu Pai Kwat	26	26	猪 肉
Corned,—Ham Chu Yuk	30	30	猪 肉
Leg,—Chu Pei	30	30	猪 肉
Fat or Lard,—Chu Yiu	20	20	猪 肉
Sheep's Head & Feet,—ie,—Tau Keuk	60	60	猪 肉
Heart,—Yeung Sam	12	12	猪 肉
Kidneys,—Yeung Yiu	12	12	猪 肉
Liver,—Yeung Kon	27	27	猪 肉
Sucking Pigs, To Order,—Chu Tsai	22	22	猪 肉
Suet, Beef,—Shang Ngau Yiu	22	22	猪 肉
Mutton,—Shang Yeung Yiu	27	27	猪 肉
Veal,—Ngau Tsui Yuk	19	19	猪 肉
Sausages,—Ngau Tsui Cheung	20	20	猪 肉
Lard,—Chu Yiu	22	22	猪 肉

POULTRY.

	lbs.	cts.	POULTRY
Chicken,—Kai Tsai	30	30	鸡
Caponas, Large, Small,—Sin Kai	32	32	鸡
Ducks,—Ap	24	24	鸭
Doves,—Pan Kau	18	18	鸽
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	20	20	蛋
Fowls, Canton,—Kai	30	30	鸡
Hainan,—Hoi Nam Kai	25	25	鸡
Geese,—Ngo	33	33	鹅
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap	27	27	鸽
Hoi How,—Hoi How Kap	24	24	鸽
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	60	60	火鸡
Hen, " Na	25	25	火鸡

FISH.

	lbs.	cts.	FISH

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DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany against Britain.
" " Russia.
" " France.
" " Belgium.
Austria against Servia.
" " Russia.
" " Britain.
" " France.

Events that Brought it About.
1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Servia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1906.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Servia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Servia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Servian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Servia demanding suppression of Pro-Servian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 8 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official Pester Lloyd affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Servia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announces that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Servian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Servia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidences of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russia frontier patrol on Germans near Prostken; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Servians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace. Wales decides to raise mounted regiment for service abroad. France protests against German acts of war. Russian Fleet driven into Gulf of Finland by Germans. British Mediterranean Fleet clears for action. Martial law at Malta.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gaolied Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege.

Numerous German prisoners brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary of War. H.M.S. Admiralty.

sinks German mine-layer Koenigin Luise and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 8.—German Cavalry Division crosses Meuse, but is practically annihilated by Belgians. Ita firmly refuses to fight. Bank of England rate reduced to 5 per cent. British seize South Togoland from Germany and French enter North Togoland. British Government accepts Australia's offer of 20,000 men. French troops enter Alsace-Lorraine.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sank by British warship.

Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany. Earl Kitchener appeals for 100,000 men. Russians enter Austrian territory near the valley of Styx.

August 12.—Belgium reports that German advance guards are falling back on main Army. Terrific cannonading heard from Tongres.

August 13.—Belgians hold their own in first engagement in the open at Hasselt. British Admiralty announces that it is confident of its ability to keep the trade routes open. Great Britain and Austria at war. Belgians victorious in fight with Germans at Haslet. German losses being three-fifths of those engaged. French defeat Germans in a battle along the River Othain; regiment of Dragons annihilated.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Haslet and Ramilles.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Averbout and Orey. Cannonade heard at Tillemont; believed to be beginning of the great battle. Germans endeavouring to envelop extreme left of Allied Forces. Russians victorious on the Dniester; Fourth Austrian Infantry and First Cavalry Regiments annihilated.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiaochau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budas, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Big battle proceeding at Schabatz; rumours of a Servian victory. Kaiser leaves Berlin for Mainz with Headquarters Staff. French troops advancing all along Alsace-Lorraine. Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Hugan and Styx. French Fleet sweeps Adriatic as far as Cattaro. Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Servians rout Austrians near Schabatz, annihilating three Regiments. German Crown Prince reported wounded and in hospital. French troops making methodical progress in Alsace-Lorraine. Germans entering Belgian battle front. Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 19.—Fierce battle proceeding between Belgians and Germans along an extended front. Liege fort still intact. Servians victorious in fight with 80,000 Austrians. Germans repulsed again attempting to cross the Meuse near Dinant.

August 20.—Majority of Italian cabinet said to favour intervention on the side of the Triple Entente. Russians occupy Gumbinnen, capturing twelve guns and many prisoners. German forces cross the Meuse between Liege and Namur. French forces reach Moerschungen south-east of Metz. French occupy Guebwiller, in Alsace. Russians enter East Prussia and occupy Lyk. French recapture Mulhausen at the point of the bayonet. Germans occupy Brussels.

August 21.—At request of Canadian Government, Duke of Connaught remains Governor-General during the war. Additional list of British casualties issued.

General Gallieni issued

between Mulhausen and Altkirch, capturing 24 guns. Germans retreating on the Rhine.

Belgian Army retires to Antwerp in good order and is ready to cooperate with the Allies. Understood that Britain arranges £10,000,000 Loan to Belgium.

Germany not yet replied to Japanese ultimatum.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Lige and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons passes war appropriation of \$60,000,000. Servians rout Austrians along the Drin.

Russian successes reported at Gumbinnen and Galicia. France protests against German use of dum-dum bullets. Press Bureau announces that military position of Allies is satisfactory. Germans occupy Alost and Wetteren. German artillery attack on Namur begun.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 24.—French Foreign Minister announces that contact has been established between the forces all along the line without advantage to either side. Japan begins bombardment of Tsingtao. Russians occupy Arya, west of Lyk. Servians clear the country at Lozuitza, Leshnitza and Schabatz, defeating Austrian column.

Defeating Austrian column. Germans unable to carry out counter-attack. Four Namur forts still intact. Germans bombard Malines, but Belgians retaliate and drive them towards Vilvorde.

August 25.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 26.—French continue to advance between the Vosges and Nancy. Russians occupy Aix-la-Chapelle and continue their advance.

August 27.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland. Itusius secure victory at Rominoff and approach within 20 miles of Lemberg, capturing 4,000 prisoners. Announced that Russians completely invest Koenigsberg. Belgians rout a German Army Corps, which withdraws in disorder to Leuven.

August 28.—French continue to advance between the Vosges and Nancy. Russians occupy Aix-la-Chapelle and continue their advance.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Asia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres. Fighting reported at Bapaume, 25 miles from Amiens. Fresh German troops appear along Russian frontier; battle continues along whole Austrian front.

August 32.—Fierce battle proceeding between Belgians and Germans along an extended front. Liege fort still intact. Servians victorious in fight with 80,000 Austrians. Germans repulsed again attempting to cross the Meuse near Dinant.

August 33.—Majority of Italian cabinet said to favour intervention on the side of the Triple Entente. Russians occupy Gumbinnen, capturing twelve guns and many prisoners. German forces cross the Meuse between Liege and Namur. French forces reach Moerschungen south-east of Metz. French occupy Guebwiller, in Alsace. Russians enter East Prussia and occupy Lyk. French recapture Mulhausen at the point of the bayonet. Germans occupy Brussels.

August 34.—At request of Canadian Government, Duke of Connaught remains Governor-General during the war. Additional list of British casualties issued.

General Gallieni issued

proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Hainaut. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 260,000.

Announced that Germans continue to leave the entrenched camp of Paris on their right, marching south-south. Germans evacuate Compiegne and Senlis districts. Great patriotic demonstration at the Guelphall.

September 5.—German squadrons sink 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 6.—Press Bureau announces that in recent fighting British casualties total 15,000 and German losses three times that number. Austrians make fruitless attempt to pierce Russian lines, losing 5,000 prisoners.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated. Allies' success over Germans at St. Quentin officially confirmed. Germans lose 3,000 men in a terrific encounter west of Malines; further losses sustained owing to

opening of dykes to the south-east of Antwerp. Germans destroy Dusseldorf by shell-fire and incendiary. Announced that altogether 12 Austrian divisions have been completely destroyed by Russians near Lemberg. British recruits total 260,000.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province. British casualties to date:—Officers: killed, 63; wounded, 162; missing, 230. Men: killed, 212; wounded, 1,061; missing, 13,413.

September 9.—Germans retire before the British and cross the Marne. Fifth French Army meets with equal success, making many captures. Germans suffer severely all along the line. No change in Alsace. Viceroy of India announces that 70,000 Indian troops are already on the way to the front. In the House of Commons a summary of offers of service, money, etc., made in India to the Viceroy, is read; greeted with cheer after cheer.

September 10.—Force of 60,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

September 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

September 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder. Germans halt in their retreat and take up entrenched positions; Battle of the

Aisne begins. Austrian armies evacuating Galicia, in a state of complete rout. Announced that Government of India bears cost of Indian Expeditionary Force.

September 13.—Announced that Allies' victory becoming more and more complete everywhere. Germans evacuate Nancy region after a ten days' attack; casualties 20,000 men at Nancy and 11,000 men at Lunéville.

September 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens and give way at Revin and Brabant-le-Roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rawarska, and occupy Czernowitz. Servians defeat 60,000 Austrians at the angle of the River Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser Helgoland was sunk by hostile submarine.

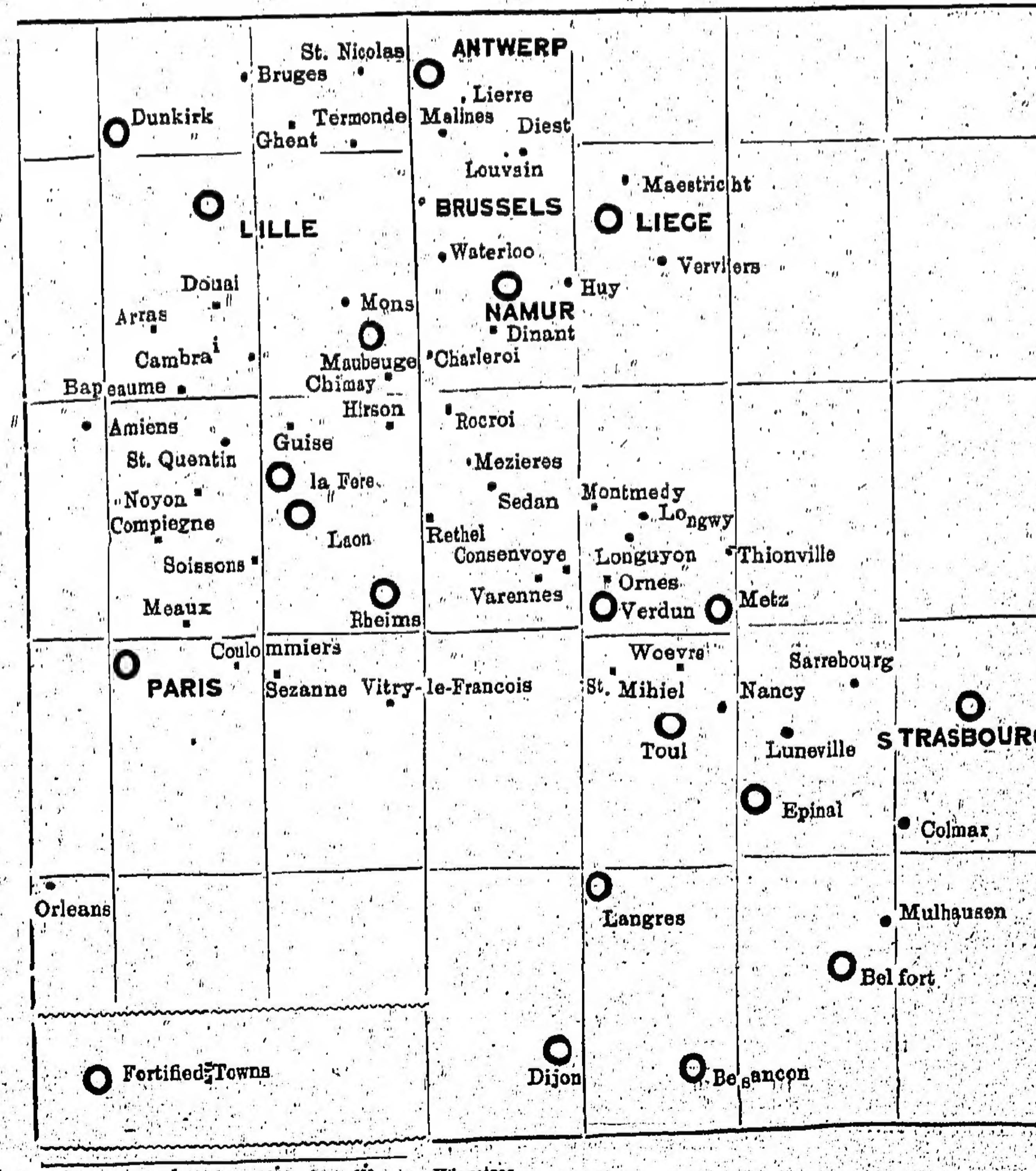
September 15.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rethym; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

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Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that the great battle continues all along the line. The allies have made an advance north of Soissons, while large masses of German cavalry are reported in the neighbourhood of Lille. The bombardment of Antwerp continues.

